increase their income. Comparing the pay given in Japan to that now given in Mysore, the disparity is patent. If expenses are sought to be increased like this in Mysore, how can the income bear the burden ?

Mr. Subbaraya Chetty.—Unless the pay is increased, it is impossible to get good teachers. Really good people no doubt enter the department but they will always be trying to go out on better pay. They are not interested in the profession for the simple reason that they are not likely to remain where they are on account of inadequate pay. This should be prevented by keeping them above the temptation of changing the Department at their will. This can only be done by giving them higher pay.

Third Member of Council.—It is impossible to prevent them from resigning if they get better appointments. The question of giving them somewhat higher pay is, however, under consideration.

SUBJECT NO. 121.

Converting Kannada Schools into A. V. Schools.

Mr. G. Subba Rao, Closepet Sub-Taluk.

Mr. G. Subba Rao.—For over 20 years, we have been asking for converting the present Kannada Schools in all Taluks and Sub-Taluks into Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The Inspector-General of Education has been repeatedly promising to favourably consider our request but nothing has so far been done. This is very necessary and our request should be granted very early.

Mr. B. Srinivasiengar.—Out of 70 Taluks, there are A. V. Schools in about 65. The remaining Taluks have got only Kannada Schools. These schools may also be made A. V. Schools. Under the present system, English may be an optional subject in the existing Kannada Schools. It will not therefore be very difficult to grant the request.

Inspector-General of Education.—This subject will be disposed of in the Educational Memorandum that is before Government.

Dewan.—Orders on the Educational Memorandum are nearly ready and will be issued soon.

SUBJECT NO 122.

Appointment of temporary substitutes to schools.

Mr. Ganganna, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.

Mr. Ganganna.—In the Village Elementary Schools, there is a single teacher and when he is absent on leave, the school practically remains closed and the boys lose all touch with the school until the teacher returns to duty ; and even after the school re-opens, the boys having taken to their usual occupations generally feel unwilling to go to school. This is very prejudicial to education in country parts and it is

necessary that arrangements should be made to appoint substitutes in such vacancies.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—In the railway department, there is a system of Relieving Station Masters. There may similarly be some Relieving Teachers for such contingencies.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—The inconvenience is real and it is quite necessary that there should be a certain number of Relieving Teachers to relieve teachers going even on short leave. Unless this is done, the education of boys suffers considerably.

Mr. Shamiengar.—There is the same difficulty in regard to Government as well as grant-in-aid schools. Before the leave is sanctioned to a teacher, the department ought to consider the appointment of a substitute.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—There is yet another trouble. The school has to show a certain amount of progress in the education of boys in schools under the departmental circulars and unless there is adequate provision for teaching when the teacher goes on leave, the school can show very little progress. This has also to be considered.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao.—In every headquarter A. V. School, there is a lot of writing work which the Head Master himself has to do. A hand may be attached to every such school, who will relieve the Head Master of writing work enabling him to do more supervision and when any teacher takes leave, this clerk may be sent to relieve him.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthy Rao.—Even in places like Bangalore City, we have instances of teachers going on leave without any substitutes being appointed in their place. The teaching of the boys suffers in consequence. The boys are not promoted if they do not show progress in their studies. But if adequate provision is not made for their teaching, how can they show progress? This has to be considered.

Another Member.—There may be an impression that substitutes are not available in villages. If the substitute gets not only the pay of the appointment but also the special allowance attached, there would be no difficulty in getting teachers. This allowance is given to the permanent teacher and is not available to the substitute. Hence the difficulty about substitutes.

Mr. Krishnamurthyachar.—In the village schools, the permanent teachers themselves do not take much interest in teaching. While such is the case, if they go away on leave and no substitutes are appointed, the lot of the pupils will be very hard indeed.

First Member of Council.—The question of appointing substitutes in village schools is largely a question of money. Ordinarily the difficulty arises only when the school consists of a single teacher. That position is going to be minimised as much as possible. The question of keeping the continuity of teaching will be considered and adequate steps taken as far as possible.

SUBJECT No. 123.

Arrangements for the prompt disbursement of pay to village school masters.

Mr. H. Manjaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Mr. H. Manjaiya—At present, there is much delay in disbursing the pay of village school masters who are very far from head-quarters. Their pay is already small and if they are kept out of it for long, they will feel much inconvenience. At present, the Range Officer sends the salary bills to the Taluk Treasury which remits the money to the masters at its pleasure. There is a lot of delay in this process. Instead of this, the Range Officer may himself draw the money and remit it direct to the masters, obviating delay on the part of the treasury.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthy Rao.—A better course would be for the Inspector-General's office to get the money and remit it to the masters by Money Order direct. This will be done sooner under the very nose of the Inspector-General.

Inspector-General of Education.—The matter is under active consideration. It is related to the question of free transmission of money by Postal Money Order, which is under correspondence.

SUBJECT No. 124.

Change of time for holding Secondary Schools.

Mr. K. V. Narayana Rao, Nanjangud Municipality.

Mr. K. V. Narayana Rao.—Formerly, all schools were held from 7 to 11 in the morning and again from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Now, even small schools are held at 11 o'clock. The former practice was good as the children were having the practice of rising early for school and laziness would to a large extent have been minimized. Hence, secondary schools may be ordered to be held from 7 to 11 in the morning and again from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Mr. Subbaraya Chetty—If the schools are held once in the morning and again in the afternoon, the pupils will have very little time for preparing their lessons. On the other hand, if the schools are held as at present,